WE ARE OFTEN ASKED THIS QUESTION:

How can you afford to Sell Goods at such

Low Prices?

OUR ANSWER IS . . .

WE don't credit any one, and do not lose anything on had accounts. We know (and so do you) that a part of the Goods sold on credit is lost, and you who pay your bills are paying for those who do not. Therefore, if we give no credit we can sell Goods at the very smallest per centage that they can be handled for. We will sell you—

- A 25c. Men's Heavy Cotton Undershirt at 19c.
- A 25c. Men's Heavy Cotton Drawers at 19c.
- A 25c. Work Shirt at 19c.
- A \$1.25 Alpine or Railroad Hat at 98c.
- A \$1.75 Mackintosh at \$1.29.
- A \$2 25 Mackintosh at \$1.49.
- A \$4.00 All Wool Mackintosh at \$2.98.
- A \$5.00 Overcoat (all wool) at \$3.75.
- A \$7.50 Overcoat (all wool) at \$5.63.

No credit house can possibly meet our prices. You save money every time you trade with us, because-

"WE SELL IT FOR LESS."

Anything in CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS-

"WE SELL IT FOR LESS."

B.O. Evans & Co,

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

GLASS FOR WINDOWS. GLASS FOR HOT HOUSES. GLASS FOR SHOW CASES. AND GLOVE CASES.

CUT ANY SHAPE

That Jeweiry Palace

XMAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS

Competition don't ent any ice with me when it comes to prices. I don't buy goods to keep. I want the people to have them. Gold and Silver Watches, Sterling and Plated Silverware, Jewelry, Clocks, Lamps, China. Spectacles, Novelties of all kinds. Rogers' Tripple Plate Table Knives \$1.50 per Set. A world beater.

HILL-ORR DRUG CO.

roprietary medicines.

ELLERBE'S DUPLICITY.

BREAKS A WRITTEN PLEDGE MADE TO THREE GENTLEMEN.

Editorial in Columbia State.

The nature of this editorial statement is such that it is best made over my signature. It deals with my acts as a citizen as well as an editor, and cannot well be written except from the

personal standpoint.

In the summer of 1897 a plan for the settlement of the figuor issue in South Carolina was suggested to me by a friend, to whom it had been communicated. friend, to whom it had been communicated by a prominent citizen, who must for the present remain unknown. Earnest consideration convinced me that it was not only the best solution of this vexing issue, but the only one which was attainable. It provided for local option by counties; a choice by ballot of the people of each county between the dispensary, prohibition and high license systems, the elections to be held in all counties on the same day, a day distinct from the Democratic primary, or genera, election day, and the settlement reached to be of force for a term of two or four years.

settlement reached to be of force for a term of two or four years.

This plan I submitted to several men in politics, among them Mr. Frank H. Weston and Col. W. A. Neal. The former at once accepted the plan as practicable and desirable. Col. Neal had been a warm advocate of the dispensary both he avaraged a million.

practicable and desirable. Col. Neal had been a warm advocate of the dispensary, but he expressed a willingness to make concessions in the promotion of peace among the people, and, although at first preferring a settlement of their own devising, he presently came to approve this local option measure. We discussed the marter several times in the summer and early fall of 1897, and Messrs. Neal and Weston undertook to do what they could to influence Governor El e-be to favor this solution. About that time I first proposed the plan editorially.

It was in the latter part of October, I think, that a conference was held between Senator McLaurin—who had just returned from Mount Airy, N. C., where he had been recuperating after his physical breakdown during the campaign—Governor Ellerbe, Col. Neal, Mr. Weston and myself, having for its object the adoption of some common policy in regard to the liquor question which should be urged in the Governor's message. Various plans were discussed, the local option one, however, meeting with more favor than any other. All of us, except Governor Ellerbe were substantially agreed upon it, and after I had explained it fully the Governor said that it strack him more favorably than any solution he had heard, and asked me to write out for him in detail my views for carrying out the proposal, as he wished to study the matter carefully. With that the conference broke up.

Not long afterward—about Fair week

the proposal, as ne what matter carefully. With that the conference broke up.

Not long afterward—about Fair week I think—Senator Tillman came to Columbia and visited Governor Ellerbe. He had hardly left the city when the Governor, about 10 o'clock at night, telephoned the reporters, summoning them to the Executive mansion, and there gave out an interview in which he committed himself absolutely to the maintenance of the dispensary system. I believed at the time that Tillman, by some secret hold he had on the Executive, had forced him to do this. Not until after the interview had been given out did any of us—McLaurin, Value Weston or myself—suspect that Weston, Columbia, S. C., Personal."

State of South Carolina, Executive Chamber, Columbia, S. C., September Chamber, Chamber, Chamber, Chamber, Chamber, Chamber Neal, Weston or myself—suspect that he had had such a purpose. We were taken by surprise at this abrupt ending of our project to take the question out of politics and settle it democratically according to the principle of local self-

That afternoon, September 8, when 1 went to the State office 1 found a note on my table from the cashier stating that Mr. Weston and Col. Neal had been to the office to see me and, failing to do so, asked me to be sure and meet them that night at Mr. Weston's bank office. I kept the appointment.

We talked for nearly an hour on different topics—At last Col. Neal said to me, slapping his knee:

"Well, let's come down now to business. Nearly every paper in the State

misunderstanding of my motives if he should accept my terms.

Mr. Weston looked at Col. Neal and then said: "I don't think there will be much trouble about that, do you, Colonelf" and Col. Neal replied, to me: "I think he'll do it easy enough; he's got to do it if you insist."

Mr. Weston then asked me if a verbal assurance would satisfy me. I told him no; there had been too much question about Ellerbe's verbal assurances already; I most have it in black and white for my own protection—but he could tell the Governor that I would not show the pledge to anybody unless he failed to observe it, in which case I would. Then Mr. Weston asked: "Would you object to having the letter addressed to me? I am going to

ADD GLOVE CARGE.

EVANS PHARMAOY.

IN THIS IS NO FAKE!

I JEWEITY PAIACE

THIS IS NO FAKE!

THIS IS NO

others: (1) Contrary to my instructions an editorial, mildly endorsing Governor Ellerbe, had been printed in the State during my absence, and it seemed to tie my hands; and (2) I was informed that Mr. Featherstone had pledged himself to general prohibition and nothing but that, a circumstagee that made me even more hopeless of the promotion of my local option plan through him than through Governor Ellerbe, because I was sure Mr. Featherstone would do what he said, and I was not sure that Governor Ellerbe would.

That afternoon, September 8, when I went to the State object I found a note on my table from the cashier stating that Mr. Weston and Col. Neal had been to the office to see me and, failing the object I found a note of the object to be sure and meet them that night at Mr. Weston's bank office. I kept the appointment.

We talked for nearly an hour on difhe would submit the question to him, (Weeks afterward I questioned Mr. Shaud, and he told me that the Gov-ernor had not said a word to him about

street topics. At last Col. Neal said to me, shapping his knee:

"Well, let's come down now to business. Nearly every paper in the State is imaping on the Governor; he's pretty ally worried, and is very anxious for you to help him out. Can't you do it?

I replied that I had told Governor Ellerhe all along that I would not stuck to it.

Mr. Weston said: "The simple fact of the matter is that the Governor feels he is obliged to have the support him? Will support him?"

Will support him?"

Without hestattion and on the spar of the moment, I replied: "If he will pledge himself to me in writing to urge the Legislature to pass a local option law, allowing each county to decide for itself between high license, probined with all the dispensary, I will support him." This idea had been with me for a year; it had been the holper of all my effort during the previous fall mismuderstanding of my motives if he should accept my terms.

Mr. Weston looked at Col. Neal and then said: "I don't think there will be all assurance would satisfy me. I told him no; there had been too much question about that, do you, Colonel?" and Col. Neal replied to me in writing to my motives if he should accept my terms.

Mr. Weston asked me if a verbal assurance would satisfy me. I told him no; there had been too much question about that, do you, Colonel?" and Col. Neal replied, to me: "I have begged me to come back, and what I had been too motive that was no new thing on his part; that he had held him no; there had been too much question about the lefter to Weston and head of the matter that the flow to all my effort during the previous fall my effort during the previou

would. Then Mr. Weston asked:
"Would you object to having the letter
addressed to me? I am going to
Charleston to try and help the Governor down there, and I would like to be
able to show it to some of the politicians." I answered that I would not
object to that, but that after he had
used it in Charleston I must have the
custody of the paper.

The conference broke up with the
assurance that they would see the
Governor next day and bring me his
answer.

The next day, Friday, September 9,
Mr. Weston came to my room and
handed me an envelope bearing the familiar engraved lettering, "State of
Sonth Carolina, Executive Chamber,
Columbia," and addressed: "Mr. F. H.
Weston, Columbia, S. C., Personal."
Opening it, I read: State of South Carolina, Executive Chamber, Columbia, S. C., September 8, 1898. Confidential—Dear Frank: In reply to year inquiry will say—I followed at what I found in it. My discussed at what I found in it.

Meanwhile, Mr. Weston is a member of the House of Representatives and demand for their goods warrants this. his views on the liquor question; and the other members can consider in connection with the recommendation in the Governor's message the following extract from his letter now in my pos-

"Dear Frank: I fully concur in your view as to the best solution of the liquor question." N. G. GONZALES.

Capture of De Gress Battery.

Since December, 1896, the Atlanta Camp. No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, has been investigating the evidence as to which Confederate organization captured the famous De-Gress battery in the battle of Atlanta, on June 22, 1864. Judge Robert L. Rodgers, the historian of this camp, has made diligent search, taking the testimony of living witnesses and the official records of the battle. At the December, 1898, meeting of the camp he made his report, giving due credit | year to Manigault's brigade, and naming them as the captors of the battery, advantages of a thoroughly equipped His sympathies must have been with the claims of the Georgia contestants, and it speaks highly for his independent and manly spirit, and the strong evidences in favor of the claims of the gallant brigade of Manigault, that he should have been forced by the evidence to decide as he has done.

and the discussion, it is hoped, is now she died during the night. closed. In summing up at the end of his report Judge Rodgers says: "I call special attention to that part of Capt. De Gress' report where he says that the rebels were repulsed in his front, Carolina, married 201 couples during but, breaking through the centre (of the year 1898. His home has been the line,) changed front and charged named Gretna Green. his battery and captured it. This would seem to show that the troops at Havana has been sent to Buens who went behind the Battery A at the railroad are to be credited with the capture of De Gress Battery, H. What command was it, and who were those daring soldiers who got in the rear of camped at Morro Castle. Battery A, and caused such confusion and stampede among the Yankees at wood Sunday over the Southern for that point? * * * The evidence seems to sustain Col. C. I. Walker as to the capture of De Gress' Battery being made by his regiment, or by the troops of Manigault's brigade. The terrible nobody regretted their departure. struggle of the Georgia troops was

tie De Gress battery, but has always Packsville which caused the death of lina regiment individually that the ter, when a piece of plank was caught regiment captured the four guns of in the rapidly revolving saw and hurl-Battery A, which were north of the ed it in the direction Mr. Cutter was

Alabama Regiments, are pleased that ly got a hump on them and have made ternoon have been acknowledged in tillers along the line of Lexington and

Carolina jourist, who was indicted at Potts, died suddenly Friday afternoon the November term of the circuit court in the Greenville county jail, where 1 ft here this morning in company with of the State supreme court on his apcounsel, Cleon Moore, for Martinsburg, in which he was convicted of tourder few weeks after a woman claiming to his disposal a scholarship in the Oread

STATE NEWS.

The Y. M. C. A. State Conven tion will meet in Spartanburg Feb. ruary 9 12.

- The new year found the penitertiary with 784 convicts, 61 more than this time last year.

It is reported that a bleachery enterprise is in process of organization at Spartanburg, S. C. The farmers of the eastern part

of the State are going to increase their tobacco acreage this year. The Gaffney cotton mills have concluded to run day and night. The

- A Laurens negro who had deserted his wife and five children was mobbed by negroes and severely han-

The Newberry dispensary did a big business the last quarter in 1898, The total sales for the three months were \$10,838 77.

- T. C. Robinson, E-q., of Pickens, and Cole L. Blease, E-q., of Newberry, are candidates for members

of the State Board of Control. - For the third time within a few weeks Mr. R. T. Blair, of Ridgeway, S. C., suffered considerable loss by in-

cendiary fire on the night of Jan. 5. - President Hartzog, in his annual report on Clemson College, asks the Legislature for an appropriation of \$40,000 for the College for the current

- Spartanburg will soon enjoy the and modernly arranged sewerage system, covering about eighteen or twenty miles of territory.

- The little S year old daughter of Mrs. Hancock, who lives on Maj. J. S. Floyd's farm in the suburbs of Walhalla, was accidentally burned so His report was accepted by the camp seriously last Saturday afternoon that

- The Charlotte News reports that Squires Bailes, whose domicile is just on the line between North and South - The 2d South Carolina regiment

rain. Previously they had been en - Thirty-five negroes left Green-

work on turpentine farms. They were for the most part "town negroes" and - Sheriff L. M. Clyburn, of Lan-

caster, killed his pig Wednesday. It was just 13 months old and weighed net 547 pounds. It was Poland China breed, and every one who saw it savs it was the largest hog for its age they - A sad accident occurred near

Hampton Cutter. He was working at the saw mill of his father. Ben Cutworking and struck him on the head, crushing his skull.

- The revenue officers have recentthings lively among the illicit disthe city in whose defence they fought. | Orangeburg counties. They recently made a raid and succeeded in capturing and destroying eight or nine stills.

- James B. Williams, the slayer of Major W. A. Williams and of Charlie he was confined pending the decision peal for a new trial in the Potts case. at the last term of court and sentenced to be hanged on the 27th of this

- Gov. Ellerbe has had placed at Institute, at Worcester, Mass. The scholarship includes board and tuitior. The school opens on January 25th. Originally the Oread Institute was the New Era Cooking School of Worcester. The special work of that school wis the teaching of cookery, and the fitting of girls for teachers, lecturers, and demonstrators in cooking alone.

- The Columbia State, a few days since, published a report on the subjet of the petrified man exhibited in this State a few years ago. It was claimed by the owners to have been found in this State, and they have probably made a fortune out of it, but scientists in Berlin have since examined it and have pronounced it a fake. They say that it is an artificial compound of lime and clay silicate. No doubt many in this county saw the perrified man when it was exhibited in Columbia and will be surprised to hear that it is a fraud.